

READY REPLY

By Col. Norton to the Unwarranted Attacks of a Morning Newspaper.

ALL HONOR TO DEMOCRATS

Who Surrender Party Affiliations and Stand by Their Flag and Country. No Desire to Abuse His Fellow Citizens—Strong Testimony of an Invalidated Officer, Who Has Always Been a Democrat.

To the Editor of the Intelligencer.

SIR:—When I published in the Intelligencer of the 22nd instant an obituary notice of the gallant Captain Mitchell, who, with his command of a single company of the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was surrounded by 500 Filipinos, under General Calles, near Sinaloa, Island of Luzon, on September 15, and after a desperate battle, lasting for several hours, drove the enemy off the field with a loss of 25 per cent engaged, including both commissioned officers of the company, and when I criticized the acts of certain citizens of the United States who have been holding treasonable correspondence with the Philippine insurgent commanders, I did not intend to provoke a controversy with the editor of the Register, and did not intend any reflection on the patriotism and loyalty of any respectable Democrat, for I recognize that there are some members of that party who are just as loyal, just as patriotic and just as solicitous for the welfare of our army and the honor and integrity of our government as any Republican, and many of these men testified their devotion to principle on a purely domestic and financial issue when they believed their party to be wrong. No stronger proof of patriotism and fidelity to country could be given than to surrender party affiliations, and I honor all Democrats who now on a much greater issue stand by their flag and country.

Undue Haste of a Newspaper.

Therefore I must express my surprise at the haste of the Register in accusing me of a desire to "abuse my fellow citizens" who may differ with me on the policy of the administration in its effort to establish peace and order in the Philippine archipelago, and maintain our rights under a treaty with a sovereign power, which treaty was approved and ratified by the aid of Democratic votes in the United States senate, by and with the urgent advice and influence of Mr. Bryan himself, who was then patriotically serving his country in a military capacity in prosecuting a war for the liberation of the oppressed subjects of Spain. My denunciation and criticism was not directed at any of my "fellow citizens," all of whom have a perfect right guaranteed to them by the Constitution to discuss all public questions affecting the national welfare, but it was intended to expose and hold up to public execration those "so-called citizens who, influenced solely by partisan prejudice are not content to confine their opposition to rational argument at home, but who engage in treasonable communication with the armed enemies of their country, and have urged the Filipinos to resume hostilities against our army, and continue their attacks upon our troops until after the approaching presidential election, when they promise, in the event of the election of Mr. Bryan, he will withdraw our army and abandon the Philippine Islands to their fate. The minds of human and civilized beings shrink from the contemplation of the dreadful results of such a policy. To surrender the government of the Philippines to the treacherous and bloodthirsty Tagalos would mean the exile or execution of all the intelligent and progressive Filipinos, who have accepted American protection, and the inauguration of a state of anarchy so appalling that the Island of Cuba when under Spanish domination would be as a paradise compared to the conditions that would then prevail, and either the United States or some other civilized power would be compelled to forcibly intervene and restore public order.

Spirit of Philanthropy Wanting. What has become of the broad spirit of philanthropy that actuated the rank and file of the Democratic party when they yociferously demanded we should wage a war against Spain for the liberation of the inhabitants of Cuba? Have they no longer any sympathy with the oppressed, and by demanding the relinquishment of our sovereignty in the Philippines do they really want to relegate the millions of Filipinos to a condition of barbarism unparalleled in history. I do not think the American people will thus shirk their duty and responsibility to mankind. As I do not often engage in public discussion, and as the statements made by me in the communication to the Intelligencer may be doubted or disputed by the Register or some of its correspondents, I hereby append the testimony of a commissioned officer of the army, Lieut. Harry A. Ely, of the Forty-sixth volunteer infantry, who was invalidated home after partly recovering from an attack of smallpox and yellow fever, and who, upon his arrival in New York last Tuesday, published the following statement in the New York Sun of September 21.

Lieutenant Ely says that letters have been found on dead and living Filipinos written over the signatures of well known persons in this country, advising the insurgents to keep up the war until after election day. This advice was couched in the strongest terms, and in several instances it was given in circulars, prepared and sent out by an organization in this country, and some of these treasonable communications have been turned over to the war department, which has not, as yet, seen fit to make them public.

Refuses to Vote With His Party. Lieutenant Ely is a Democrat, but says he will not vote with his party this year. He served eleven years in the National Guard, and in the Spanish war, served in the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers. He went to the Philippines with his regiment as first lieutenant, and was stationed at Manila and in southern Luzon. He further says: "All of the papers found were of the

most treasonable character. It was literature, which, if it had been found on Filipinos, friendly or otherwise, would have led to their being court-martialed and hanged. Martial law prevails in the Philippines, and this is done with any one found harboring or assisting the enemy in any way. Nearly all the letters have been of the same tenor. The writers state the consensus of opinion of a majority of the citizens of the United States is opposed to holding the Philippines, and that if the insurgents continue their warfare, no matter how unfavorable the conditions may be now, until after the November election, there will undoubtedly be a change of administration, and that Mr. Bryan has promised that upon his being elected, the Philippines will be evacuated by the United States troops.

Aguinaldo Would Flee. "There is no doubt in my mind, and every officer in the Philippines will say the same thing, that if it were not for the support given them in this country the insurgents would lay down their arms, and Aguinaldo would flee to China. We have his cabinet now, and we have most of the leaders, and these are pleading with Aguinaldo to come in and give himself up. The statement that there is no longer organized resistance is a true one. A band of 600 or 800 that is sometimes mentioned in dispatches is without what might be called a military leader. They are no longer under generals or officers of what was once their army. They are guerrilla bands, and choose their own leader, and make an attack upon some small detachment. That in a military sense is no more than an organized resistance than are the Sicilian banditti. There will always be a lot of these bands, just as there are in Italy, and soldiers will be needed to suppress them."

Testimony of Democratic Soldier. Here is the testimony of a patriotic Democratic soldier, and he is the sort of an American citizen whom we delight to honor, and will defend against the machinations of his enemies who shoot at him in front, as well as from the cowardly attacks of renegades in the rear.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I do not wish to hide behind a nom-de-plume or conceal my identity, as the writer of the article that has so much excited the Register's editorial ire, and I therefore sign my full name in this letter. I now ask the Register, with equal frankness, to inform the public whether or not it approves of the acts of those disloyal citizens who, according to the testimony of honorable officers, are encouraging the Filipinos to continue their resistance, and kill our American soldiers, who, in the execution of their sworn duty, are obeying the orders of the commander-in-chief of our army. If this is answered affirmatively, then all I have said applies to him, and to all who justify and uphold such views. Very respectfully,

T. H. NORTON.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Money on call firmer at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. Sterling exchange heavy, with actual business in bankers' bills at 84 1/2 to 85 1/2 for demand and at 84 1/4 to 84 3/4 for sixty days; posted rates, 84 1/4 to 84 1/2 and 84 1/2 to 84 3/4 for ninety days. Silver certificates, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2. Bar silver, 62 1/2. Mexican dollars, 49 1/2. Government bonds weak. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. The market found some support from sundry causes at times to-day, and prices were at one time lifted to a level quite substantially over that of Saturday at the close. Weakness persisted in some individual stocks, and the announcement of a small failure early in the afternoon put a stop to the advancing tendency of prices, so that the closing was heavy and dull, with only a few net gains remaining. The special points of weakness were People's Gas and Brooklyn Transit, the former dropping below \$3 before the close, and the latter touching \$4, both being the low prices on the present movement. This late weakness had a sympathetic effect elsewhere among the specialties, Tobacco, Sugar and the New York public utilities being notably affected. The steel stocks were prominent in the early strength of the market on account of a settlement for the coming year for the scale of wages. Several stocks in the group were marked up 1 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent. Tennessee Coal came under pressure under the advance, and was marked down 4 points, but rallied over a point, and closed with a net loss of 1 1/2 per cent. The whole group yielded to some extent, with the later weakness in the market. The rally in the market was due in no small part to covering demand from the shorts, and to the absence from the board room of some of the influential bear traders, on account of the Jewish holiday. The resumption of mining in some of the coal mines had a rather bracing effect on the market, and published estimates of the available reserves of coal already mined, detracted somewhat from uneasiness over the effects of the strike, but there was no radical change in the spirit of the speculation, and the undertone of sentiment continued decidedly apprehensive of the future of the money market. The failure of a stock exchange firm was unimportant in itself, but the exhaustion of customers' margins and their failure to extend them, which was assigned as the cause, attracted some attention. It is a matter of notoriety that many brokers have demanded an extension of margin for their customers, and no small part of last week's liquidation is attributed to that cause. In the money market interest rates were not changed, but the outgo to the interior continues on a liberal scale. The growth of stringency in the foreign markets, especially London and Berlin, promises renewed pressure upon New York for gold, although the bills of commercial exchange in the market to-day were sufficient to depress the sterling rate a fraction. Last week's small exactions by the sub-treasury were due to the large outgo from that institution on account of pensions, and on account of the renewal of bond conversions and premium payments forced by the measures taken by the secretary of the treasury to withdraw

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draw government deposits secured by the called 2 per cent bonds unless substitutions were made of other bonds. The requirements of the sub-treasury this week on the regular government revenue account are pronounced to be larger, and will be devoted to the other exactions on the money market. The majority of bonds showed declines, but there were a few advances. Total sales, par value, \$375,000.

United States old 4's and new 4's registered declined 1/2 per cent; new 4's coupon 1/2 per cent and the refunding 2's when issued, the 3's and 5's, 1/4 per cent in the bid price.

U. S. Bonds.

U. S. new 4's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. new 4's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. old 4's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. old 4's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 5's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 5's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 3's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 3's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 2's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 2's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/2's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/2's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/4's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/4's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/8's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/8's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/16's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/16's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/32's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/32's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/64's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/64's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/128's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/128's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/256's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/256's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/512's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/512's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/1024's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/1024's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/2048's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/2048's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/4096's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/4096's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/8192's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/8192's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/16384's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/16384's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/32768's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/32768's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/65536's reg. 133 1/2

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U. S. 1/131072's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/131072's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/262144's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/262144's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/524288's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/524288's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/1048576's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/1048576's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/2097152's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/2097152's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/4194304's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/4194304's coupon 133 1/2

U. S. 1/8388608's reg. 133 1/2

U. S. 1/8388608's coupon 133 1/2

at 1/2, with the close 1/2 higher at 1/2.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow:

Wheat, 470 cars; corn, 615 cars; oats, 255 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 2				
Sept.	78 1/2	78 3/4	77 1/2	78 1/2
Oct.	78 1/2	79 1/4	77 3/4	78 1/2
Nov.	79 1/2	79 3/4	78 3/4	79 1/2
Corn, No. 2				
Sept.	40 1/2	41 1/4	40 1/2	41 1/2
Oct.	38 1/2	39 1/4	38 1/2	39 1/2
Nov.	39 1/2	39 3/4	39 1/2	39 3/4
Oats, No. 2				
Sept.	21 1/2	22 1/4	21 1/2	21 3/4
Oct.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Nov.	22 1/2	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 3/4
Mess Pork				
Oct.	12 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Jan.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4	11 1/2
Lard				
Oct.	6 7/8	7 1/8	6 7/8	7 1/8
Nov.	6 5/8	7 1/8	6 7/8	7 1/8
Jan.	6 7/8	6 5/8	6 7/8	6 7/8
Short Ribs				
Sept.	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8	7 7/8
Oct.	7 4/8	7 5/8	7 4/8	7 4/8
Jan.	6 7/8	6 1/2	6 7/8	6 1/2